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THE NORTH SEA BATTLE

FACTS ARE TOO few upon which to form a reliable judgment of the elements involved in the North Sea battle. The control of the North Sea apparently continues with the British, but the German fleet has scored a distinct advantage.

Much expert opinion, here and abroad, is expressed for the view that the Germans had the decision by reason of their Zepelins. The Germans could see, the British were blind.

Whether the opposing fleets were about even, or whether the Germans had a superiority is not known. It seems likely that the German commander had information by wireless from Zeppelins flying over the North Sea that a portion of a British squadron was distant from its main fleet and its strongest ships. There should have been opportunity, therefore, for the Germans to send a superior force for the work. There was a fog, and conditions were ripe for a surprise attack. Firing probably opened at long range, but the crisis of the battle was doubtless at comparatively close range, the Germans depending upon the suddenness of their attack, and upon their Zeppelin vision, and probably upon their superiority in force, for their victory.

The retreat of the German fleet to its harbor is accounted for by the approach of the British main fleet. The Zeppelin is the unknown factor. Whether these craft acted only as conveyors of intelligence, or whether they participated in the fight by dropping bombs is not yet known. Reports agree that Zeppelins hovered over the fleets, and a report from London says the Scandinavian fishermen say that two Zeppelins were destroyed. The lesson is clearly taught that no naval preparation can be regarded as complete that does not include the dirigible as an element.

The German victory does not much reduce the disparity between the German and British navies, but it is sure to have a powerful moral effect upon the British people, and upon the world.

Its immediate result may be to encourage Norway, Sweden and Denmark to stronger efforts to trade with Germany.

BOUCK WHITE'S CASE

REV. BOUCK WHITE seems not to have defiled the flag in any proper use of the word defiled. Christianity in essence teaches the brotherhood of man. It makes all men the children of the same father, and entitled to the same rights and privileges, that membership in a common family confers.

Such a sentiment contains, as one may readily see, a germ of hostility to the narrower sentiment of patriotism. The idea of nationality is narrower than the idea of a world brotherhood, in the same way that the idea of family is narrower than the idea of patriotism.

Bouck White's mistake consists in trying to impose actions upon men they are not ready to receive. Such conduct has always been punished and probably always will be.

The time for world unity appears not to have arrived. The preservation of nationality seems to be necessary. The militant minister is in the position of advising his congregation to abandon stage coaches before railroads have arrived. Moreover he commits an assault upon property rights in ideals. The ideal of nationality is widely received, while that of world unity is almost a shadow.

The boneheaded process of the law goes all wrong when it fines and imprisons White. He is an idealist. His alleged defilement of the flag is merely a method by which he expresses his adherence to a noble philosophy which the rest of us are not prepared to receive. Or, perhaps, in another sense boneheaded justice goes right. To make a martyr of White is precisely the way to give his ideas wide circulation and wider acceptance.

The unity of the world undoubtedly is staged somewhere in the process of time. For the present, the nation is the largest practical institution.

HILL WAKES UP

AFTER A SCORE of years in Congress, E. J. Hill discovers that the American navy doesn't exist. He wants the largest navy in the world and plenty of twelve inch guns. In fact he would "deliver mail at the mouths of these guns."

Nothing makes a congressman so militant as an approaching election. Mr. Hill breathes smoke and flame. But he is having a hard time of it, there are so many things to remember. One must remember the German vote, which naturally makes one hire cannon for letter carriers.

One must remember the British vote, and hence Mr. Hill is very warm for ultimatums to Germany.

One must remember that the president is popular, and always speak well of him; but one must remember that if the president is elected Hill, cannot be, and so load upon the shoulders of the chief executive any defects in the navy which Mr. Hill has recently discovered.

But why Mr. Hill should be so hot for delivering mail in Europe, and so cold toward the delivery of persons there, is another mystery of his hope for a re-election.

A person usually is more important than a letter. So far from desiring that Americans should have right to travel in Europe, with delivery at the muzzle of twelve inch guns, Mr. Hill would have had them stay at home, and he voted against the president, when the latter demanded as much freedom of the seas for American men and women as Mr. Hill now demands for American letters.

High Court Upholds Decision of Gager In Case of Jacko

Frank Jacko, injured more than two years ago in an elevator smash at the American Tube & Stamping Co. plant in this city, has lost his suit for damages in the supreme court. A decision handed down yesterday sustains Judge Gager of the superior court who previously granted a non-suit in favor of the local corporation. The case was retried in the March term of the supreme court. Attorney Carl Foster appearing for the defendant company, and Attorneys W. W. Bent and Abe Geduld appearing for the complainant.

Leaving for Position In U. M. C. Co. Cooper Is Recipient of Presents

After having been with the Yost Typewriter works for 25 years, Harry Cooper, foreman of the press department, has left for a position of importance with the Union Metallic Cartridge Co. Twenty-five associate foremen presented him with a solid gold watch chain and the employees of the press department gave him a gold watch chain. The presentation speech was made by C. W. Burges, superintendent of the factory. The Yost officials and the employees regret the loss of Mr. Cooper but are glad to see him advancing himself.

BIRTHDAY OF JEFFERSON DAVIS

In ten of the Southern states of the Union—Virginia, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, North Carolina and Texas—the birthday of Jefferson Davis will be generally celebrated to-day, while the United Confederate Veterans and Sons and Daughters of the Confederacy throughout the South will honor the memory of the chief statesman of the lost cause. The observance of the anniversary of Davis' birth as a legal holiday has been growing more general with the passing of the years. Now that old animosities are almost dead, the character of Jefferson Davis is being presented in a new and truer light in the Northern states, where for years following the war any conceivable calumny about him found ready believers.

A strange coincidence Kentucky was the birthplace of both Abraham Lincoln and Jefferson Davis. Less than a hundred miles in distance and a little more than eight months in time separated the birthplaces of the two men. The baby boys who were destined to play so important a part in the greatest tragedy of their native land, Samuel Davis, Jefferson's father, had served during the revolution in the mounted force of Georgia. Soon after the birth of the future president of the Confederacy the Davis family removed to Mississippi and settled near Woodville in Wilkinson county. While the Davis clan was establishing a new home in the southland, the Lincolns removed northward, settling first in Indiana and later in Illinois. These migrations, and if in time they are to those immediately concerned, had a profound significance. If they had been reversed, and the Lincolns had gone south and the Davises to the north, history might have been very different.

Young Jefferson Davis received a much better education than young Abraham Lincoln. For his father was a well-to-do planter. Davis was sent to Transylvania College in his native state, but left at the age of sixteen to enter West Point Military Academy. When Davis graduated and was appointed second lieutenant in 1823, "Abe" Lincoln was making his first considerable journey, going down the Mississippi on a flatboat to New Orleans.

The destinies of the two Kentucky youths touched again in 1832, when both took part in the Black Hawk war. Davis served as an infantry and staff officer in that conflict on the northwestern frontier, and with such distinction that he was promoted to a first lieutenancy of dragoons. Young Abe was made a captain of volunteers, but his service was confined to marching, no real fighting falling to his lot.

After a few years in the army, as an Indian fighter, Davis resigned his commission and settled down as a cotton planter in Mississippi, at about the time that Lincoln was beginning his legal career in Illinois. In 1844 Lincoln was a Whig candidate for presidential elector and Davis was a presidential elector in Mississippi, the former supporting Clay and latter voting for Polk. In 1845 Davis was elected to Congress, and a year later Lincoln was chosen a member of that body. Davis abandoned his seat to take part in the Mexican war, in which he won the Congressional Medal of Honor. In 1847 Lincoln was elected to the United States Senate, and soon afterwards Lincoln was a candidate for a senatorial term, but was defeated. In 1853 Davis became secretary of war in the Buchanan cabinet, and later he resigned, resigning in 1861 to become president of the Confederacy at about the same time that Lincoln took up his residence in the White House.

CYPRUS

The island of Cyprus in the eastern Mediterranean, near the coasts of Asia Minor and Syria, has become since the war an important center of British activity, serving as a port for the warships which have on several occasions made attacks on the adjacent Ottoman coast. The possession of Cyprus enables Great Britain to menace several important cities along the sea of the Eastern Mediterranean.

The island now has a population of about 300,000, consisting principally of the descendants of early Greek settlers. Cyprus was taken by the Turks in the middle ages and under Ottoman rule it was at times almost depopulated, but since the British assumed its administration great progress has been made in developing its natural resources and educating the people. The island now has a legislature, courts with native judges, numerous newspapers and a splendid system of public schools. Illiteracy, almost universal under the Turkish regime, is now rare, and the introduction of modern agricultural and horticultural methods has made the people prosperous.

THE KING'S BIRTHDAY

While the observance of the birthday of King George V., which falls on this Saturday, is general throughout the British Empire, it has yet to attain the significance attached to the 24th of May, the birthday of Queen Victoria. The natal day of no other ruler has been so widely and enthusiastically celebrated as that of the beloved Queen who ruled the empire for so many years. King Edward's birthday, which fell in November, was never popularly observed, and throughout his reign the anniversary of his mother's birth continued to be the popular holiday. The last royal birthday celebrated in the Thirteen Colonies was that of George III., which fell on the 4th of June. Up to the outbreak of the revolution that date was made the occasion of an enthusiastic manifestation of their allegiance by those who remained loyal to the crown, but with the triumph of the revolutionary party their celebrations were suppressed.

Farmer Want Ads. One Cent a Word.

KING GEORGE IS 51 TODAY

The fifty-first birthday of King George V. will be observed to-day throughout the empire on which the sun never sets. The British monarch, while hedged in by many more restraints than his imperial cousin of Germany, is not not without influence in the period of Britain's greatest trial, and he has used it in such a way as to add vastly to his popularity. While the statesmen of the British empire have engaged in much bickering and strife, which at times threatened to bring the whole political structure down upon their heads, the King has attended strictly to his business, and has not allowed himself to stray beyond the narrow limits of power accorded to him by the constitution. The British monarch is not the commander of the army in any sense of the word, having far less control over the military arm of the government than the President of the United States. When the Prince of Wales wanted to go to the front he had to make his appeal to the king, and not to his father, although King George favored the plan. The King and Prince had to use all their tact and persuasiveness to induce Kitchen-er to relent, and King George has made brief visits to the expeditionary army at the front and the fleet commanded by Admiral Jellicoe, but he has taken no part whatever in formulating the policy of the British monarch.

Since the outbreak of the war a considerable portion of the King's working day has been spent in work for the wounded and sick soldiers. He is in England, and if in time he is engaged in caring for the stricken Tommies. Balmoral, the royal estate in Scotland, has been transformed into a convalescent hospital for the wounded, and Balmoral and Windsor castles are centers for humane work. Thousands of wounded men, privates as well as officers, have been the King's guests at Balmoral Palace.

The King of the British monarch has for its chief feature the awarding of medals and decorations and titles to those who have served the empire in a conspicuous manner. Last year, the King of the British monarch bestowed insignia and decorations upon 300 men. At that ceremony the King was clad in khaki, as were the great majority of the recipients of the decorations.

MIKE DONOVAN'S GOLDEN JUBILEE

Comparatively few boxers live to celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of their birth, but Prof. Mike Donovan, former middleweight champion, will celebrate his golden jubilee as a boxer to-day. It was on a June day in 1866 that Mike climbed through the ropes of a ring in St. Louis to meet Bill Crowley in a bareknuckle battle. Mike had just been honorably discharged from the army after valorous service in the civil war, and he had become so fond of fighting that he decided to try his hand at the biff game. His battle with Crowley was his first in a regular ring—and such a battle! For ninety-six rounds, lasting for five full hours, Mike Donovan and Crowley lambasted each other, but in the end Mike lost on a foul. That was one of a very few bouts he ever lost. He soon fought his way to the top of the middleweight division, retaining the championship of that division until 1882, when he retired undefeated to become the boxing instructor of the New York Athletic Club. In 1888 he returned to the ring to fight a six-round battle with Jack Dempsey, then middleweight champion, and although it was called a draw the old veteran had the best of the argument. Donovan held his job as boxing instructor of New York's wealthiest athletic club until last year, when he was retired on a pension. The "Perfessor" has a son who entertains pugilistic fans, but says of his father, "I know nothing like the ability displayed by his gifted dad."

Prof. Mike is the only American champion who has ever lived to celebrate a golden jubilee. Through several good old timers attained that honor. Jim Dunne, who died last year, gained some recognition as American heavyweight champion by defeating Bill Tavee, John Fyburn, Bill Clark, Ed Price and Pat Kelly. Jim Mace, who died in 1907, was a champion American boxer who survived fifty years after their ring debut, included Bill Tavee, John Fyburn, Bill Clark, Ed Price and Pat Kelly. Jim Mace was the most famous of the English boxers to celebrate a golden jubilee. Tom Oliver, Bendigo and several other old champions also attained to this ripeness of years before being called to their reward.

DE TROBIAND

Americans of French descent will celebrate on Sunday the centenary of the birth of General Philip Regis de Trobriand, one of the most gallant of the French officers in the Civil War. He was born at Trobriand, France, on June 4, 1816, the son of a famous officer of the French army, and was himself educated for a military career. At the age of 25 he came to America, and he was with the French army in his family name of de Kerredon, entered upon a journalistic career. For many years he was the editor of the Courrier des Etats-Unis, the leading French daily paper of New York, and also of the Revue du Nouveau Monde, the foremost French periodical of the United States. When the Civil War broke out he laid aside his pen and offered his sword to his adopted country. He was with such conspicuous gallantry and ability in the battles of Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville and Gettysburg, among others, that he was promoted to the rank of brigadier-general, and later to that of major-general. He was present as the commander of a division at Lee's surrender. After the war he entered the regular army as brigadier-general, and commanded the district of Dakota until his retirement in 1879. He died in 1912, after 41 years having been devoted to literature.

On complaint of the Providence authorities that they had broken their prohibition, Harry White and Jessica Ralstreck both 20 years of age, were arrested at their rooming house on Nichols street last evening by Detective James Bray. A Providence official is on his way to this city to take them back.

ADVERTISE IN THE FARMER.

BARON KATO SAYS BRITISH ALLIANCE SHOULD CONTINUE

Must Remain Pillar of Nation's Diplomacy, Says Ex-Foreign Minister.

Kioto, Japan, June 3.—What many Japanese people regard as an important political address was delivered yesterday by Baron Takauki Kato, former minister of foreign affairs, and leader of the government Doshikai party, at the inaugural meeting of the Kioto branch of his party. Alluding to Japan's position in the present war, Baron Kato declared that in his opinion the Anglo-Japanese alliance must remain the main pillar of the nation's diplomacy.

The speaker said that Japan would gain a reasonable compensation in return for the part she has played in the war, but he wished to emphasize that Japan's position in the present war, from that of her allies in Europe inasmuch as Japan's activities have been restricted to the Orient. The speaker said that the masses of the people are likely to be misled by their scholastic attainments and believe they are right. The ex-minister added:

"It would be most regrettable if our people are led to any erroneous conception of the Anglo-Japanese alliance for I regard it as the main pillar of our diplomacy."

Baron Kato said he understood that the critics based their objections to the alliance on the attitude of British officials and merchants in China who were alleged to be hindering Japanese undertakings in that country and on their belief that the formation of an alliance with Russia would render the pact with Great Britain useless. It was true, he thought, that some British merchants in China have continually slandered Japan and her people, but he was convinced that these Englishmen did not represent Great Britain.

As for the alliance with Russia, Baron Kato declared it the height of folly to imagine that it could be formed and maintained independently of the Anglo-Japanese alliance. He, for one, would welcome an alliance with Russia, he said, but he was convinced that it could be made only on the strength of the pact with Great Britain and that it must be supplementary to that alliance.

"When the peace conference is held the Anglo-Japanese alliance must be the basis of our policy, and Japan must of course co-operate with Russia and France," Baron Kato concluded. "If Japan goes astray from this policy her position will become very difficult in most important matters that our people should recognize the delicate diplomatic relationship and endeavor to smooth the way that lies before us for generations to come." Because of Baron Kato's influence among the men who direct the Japan of today, his public utterances are regarded by many of his compatriots as more or less representing official opinion.

PRESIDENT GIVES SOME CONSEL TO ANNAPOLIS GRADS

Annapolis, Md., June 3.—President Wilson unexpectedly made an address to the naval academy graduates at commencement exercises here yesterday, declaring that great responsibility rest on naval officers of the United States. He had not planned to speak but said he felt a particular interest in this year's class because it saw him "get into trouble" at his inauguration three years ago.

The President declared that he gained a liberal education in the White House. He said that discipline in the academy must be strict because "you are more than college boys; you are officers of the United States, and any laxity of duty cannot be overlooked. There might come a time, he added, when a laxity in duty might change the world's history."

"I had not been my purpose when I came here to say anything today but as I sit here and look at you youngsters, I find that my feeling is a very personal feeling indeed."

"I have thought that there was one interesting bond that united you and me were at Washington three years ago and saw me get into trouble. And now I am here to see the beginning of your troubles. Your trouble will last longer than mine but I doubt if it will be any more interesting."

"The personal feeling I have for you is this: we are all bound together, I for the time being and you permanently, under a special obligation, the most solemn that the mind can conceive. The fortunes of a nation are confided to us."

"I congratulate you that you are going to live your lives under the most stimulating compulsion that any man can feel, the sense of private duty merely but of public duty also. And then if you perform that duty there is a reward awaiting you which is superior to any other reward in the world. That is the affectionate remembrance of your fellow-men—their honor, their affection. No man could wish for more than that and find anything higher than that to strive for."

The President personally gave each of the 175 graduates his diploma and shook hands with them, extending warm congratulations. He particularly praised the 10 ranking members of the class. The President and Mrs. Wilson were present to witness the celebration of the lower classmen with interest.

It is quite possible that these substitutes for gasoline will not so much have the effect to reduce prices as to assess Standard Oil a good round price to buy up the patent rights.

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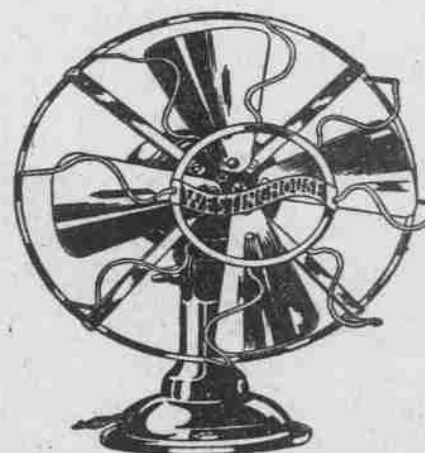
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How Russell Ford Invented Emery Ball That Made Sensation

Ed Sweeney's story of the development of the Emery ball by Russell Ford is another interesting chapter added to the history of the game. Sweeney says the emery ball began its peculiar gyrations back in 1907, when he and Ford were batting mates at Atlanta. One day while Sweeney was catching Ford in a warming stunt before a game, Russ made a wild peg and the ball bounded into a concrete pillar.

"I didn't know anything about it," explains Sweeney, "but after that I noticed the ball breaking in a peculiar way. I remarked about it to Ford, and he didn't appear interested. I never saw it again that season."

"It was purchased that summer by the Yankees. Owner Farrell came to me and asked who was the best pitcher in the Southern League. I told him Ford. And Russ was drafted."

"The next spring Ford and I went South together to join the Yankees. On the train Russ told me he had a ball no catcher in the world could receive. I laughed at him. He persisted and he told me he would explain when we reached the training camp."

"Once there he took me into his confidence and explained the emery ball. He said he had experimented with it the entire previous season, but had not mentioned it. He was telling me because he wanted me to catch him, and he knew I couldn't get away with it unless I knew what was coming."

"Russ showed me a leather ring that he slipped over a finger on his left hand. Like most players' gloves, his mitt had a big hole in it. All he had to do was to scratch the ball with the emery which was pasted on the leather ring. The concrete had given Ford the tip."

"The bigger the scratch the greater the freak jumps the ball would take. But Russ merely scraped a part of the ball. And he never used the shoot except in a pinch. He would fake a spitter, and nobody ever got wise. When he pitched he always requested that I catch him."

"When Russ threw the ball, with runners on or in pinches, no batter in the world could hit it. Once in a while somebody did, but it was an accident. Ford could make the ball break two ways, in and down and out and up. I've seen batter after batter miss the ball a foot."

"There were three other persons besides Ford who knew the secret. They were Kid Foster, Earl Gardner, now with Toledo and myself. We were roommates."



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besides Ford who knew the secret. They were Kid Foster, Earl Gardner, now with Toledo and myself. We were roommates."

"When Gardner reported to Toledo in 1912, he gave the secret to Falkenberg. Falkenberg in Toledo would remember what a wonderful year Cy had in the Association. And in the American league, Falty was just as strong. I batted against him one day, saw the break and knew he had the ball. But I didn't let on."

King George sent to Lieut. Sir Ernest Shackleton at the Falkland Islands a message congratulating him on his safety.